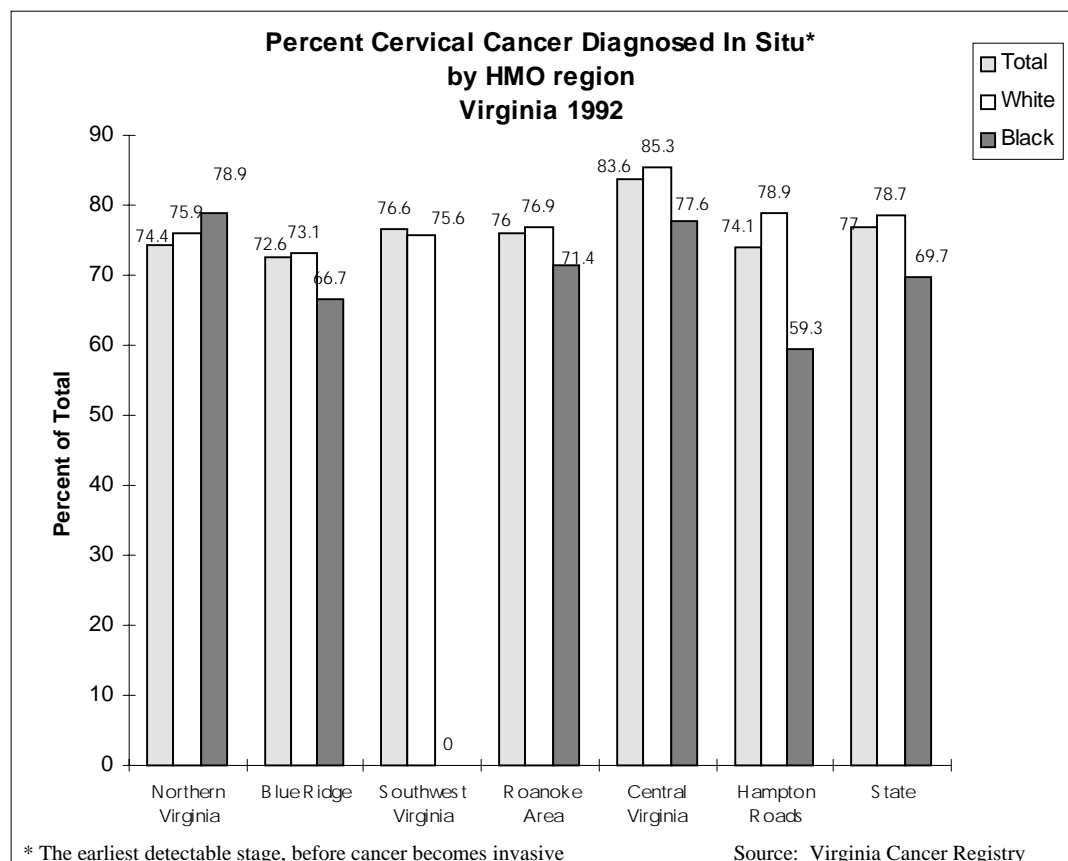


## Stage of Cervical Cancer at Diagnosis

**Objective:** *Increase the percent of cervical cancer that is diagnosed in the in situ stage to at least 84.5%.*

Nationally, cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates were roughly cut in half during the 1970s and 1980s, due in large part to Pap screening. The role of screening in reducing cervical cancer mortality is unmistakable, as cervical cancers diagnosed in the earliest invasive stage, local, can be very successfully treated, with a 5-year survival rate of 91%. Low socioeconomic status, multiple sex partners, early age at first intercourse, and cigarette smoking have been associated with high cervical cancer rates. Cervical cancers are now most often detected in the in situ stage, which is prior to becoming invasive and is the earliest stage detectable. In Virginia, 77% of all cervical cancers reported for 1992 were diagnosed in this stage, although white women were more often diagnosed while still in this early stage than black women (78.7 to 69.7%).



**Percent Cervical Cancer Diagnosed *In Situ*  
by Health District, Virginia 1992**

<b>FIRST QUARTILE</b>	Chesterfield	92.6	<b>Virginia 2000 Objective</b>  <b>84.3%</b>
	Rappahannock	92.3	
	Piedmont	90.0	
	Alexandria	87.5	
	Richmond	87.3	
	Thomas Jefferson	87.1	
	Cumberland Plateau	85.0	
	Virginia Beach	83.5	
	Norfolk	82.2	
<b>SECOND QUARTILE</b>	Central Virginia	80.5	<b>Virginia 1992</b>  <b>76.8%</b>
	Henrico	79.3	
	Hanover	79.3	
	West Piedmont	79.2	
	Lenowisco	77.8	
	Three Rivers	77.3	
	Rappahannock/Rapidan	76.0	
	Prince William	75.0	
	Alleghany	75.0	
<b>THIRD QUARTILE</b>	New River	74.2	
	Crater	74.2	
	Mount Rogers	72.2	
	Southside	71.4	
	Central Shenandoah	70.7	
	Roanoke	70.6	
	Arlington	70.0	
	Chesapeake	70.0	
	Portsmouth	69.6	
<b>FOURTH QUARTILE</b>	Fairfax	69.2	
	Pittsylvania/Danville	66.7	
	Hampton	66.7	
	Peninsula	58.5	
	Loudoun	50.0	
	Western Tidewater	46.7	
	Lord Fairfax	44.0	
	Eastern Shore	0.0*	

\*Only 2 cases of cervical cancer diagnosed